The Evening Star.

No. 14,612.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1899-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CONSIGNED TO EARTH

Solemn Services Over Remains of the Maine's Dead.

THE INTERMENT TODAY AT ARLINGTON

President McKinley and Members of His Cabinet Present.

SAILORS STAND GUARD

Simple, sad and impressively solemn were emetery this morning at 11 o'clock, when terred in the ground consecrated by the There were present the chief executive of cabinet and prominent officers of the army and navy, while details of the three armed services of the country, the navy, the army and the marine corps, constituted a martial

persons gathered to pay a last tribute, in reverence and sorrow, to the men who gave These were the relatives of the victims of ber, but their grief touched the hearts of



the remains of Apprentice Holzer, the only one of the dead sailors positively identified at this time, was shipped to New York, where relatives will hold a private funeral service.

Covered by the Flag.

Each of the caskets at Arlington was covered with an American ensign, a storm flag, and upon each was placed, just prior to their final interment, a wreath of galax leaves. Each of the newly mounded graves was marked with a numbered headstone. The explosion by which the battle ship was wrecked was so terrific that few of the crew killed could be identified. It was for this reason that the Navy Department refused permission to relatives to conduct private services, with the single exception noted.

noted.

Arlington was draped in a mantle of white. It seemed that the snow had fallen with an appropriate regard for the occasion. There was an impressiveness in the snow-clad hills that could have been obtained in no other way. The white surface of the surrounding territory formed a wonderful background for the colors noticeable in the uniforms of the soldiers and marines present and for the flug-draped caskets of the hero subjects of the ceremonies. In other matters there was a In other matters there

services.

Capt. Sigsbee was in charge. He was assisted principally by Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle of the navy, while other officers of the army and navy were present to look after the various details. Chaplain Chid-



Chaplain Chidwick.

wick, who was with Capt. Sigsbee on the Maine and who accompanied that officer to Havama on the Texas to be present at the disinterment, conducted the religious services according to the rites prescribed by the Catholic Church. He was assisted by Rev. T. Holaind, S. J.; Rev. George H. Bonner, S. J., and two altar boys. The Protestant burial service, prescribed by the Episcopal ritual, was read by Chaplain Clarke of the navy, now stationed at Annapolis.

napolis.
Services Appropriate. The services were conducted in the sim-ple manner so eminently belitting the sailor, whose home is the great open sea, and whose duty is his only aim in life. sailor's grave is the sea as well, and Jack expects nothing better. Thus the services of today at Arlington will ever live in his tory and serve as another remembrance of

the Maine.

The men of the Maine rest in individual The men of the Maine rest in individual graves in that portion of the National cemetery known as Hall's Knoll. The plot assigned the sailors is some distance from the Fort Myer gate of the necropolis, on the roadway leading immediately from the right (Continued on Third Page.)

Subscriptions Received in Washington Over \$26,000.

Extension of the Time for Contributions-Recent Donations and Tributes of Esteem

Adjutant General Corbin has announced hat the subscriptions received in Washingmounted to \$25,792.60. This does not inciude generous contributions made in various cities not yet turned in to the committee at Washington.

Gen. Corbin has also announced that the work of collecting the fund will certainly continue until the 5th of January, and if the contributions justify it, the fund may remain open until the return to this country of Mrs. Lawton and her children, about the 1st of February. In a telegram to the Pittsburg Lawton committee communicating this fact, Gen. Corbin says: "Gen. Lawton's services and sacrifices for his country's flag and his expressed concern for the care of his family are the most fetching appeal that can be made."

The following is an itemized statement of subscriptions received at Washington since yesterday morning:

List of Subscriptions. A friend, New Haven, \$1,000; Aro I. Ward, New Haver, Conn., \$5; Amos Dickerman, New Haven, Conn., \$5; Geo. E. Dodson. New Haven, Conn., \$25; the H. M. Grant Co., New Haven, Conn., \$25; W. N. Whet-Co., New Haven, Conn., \$25; W. N. Whetmore, New Haven, Conn., \$1; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., \$260; T. G. Benneth, New Haven, Conn., \$260; T. G. Benneth, New Haven, Conn., \$160; N. C. Beers, New Haven, Conn., \$160; N. C. Beers, New Haven, Conn., \$2; C. A. Ingersoll, New York, \$260; Geo. Westinghouse, Pittsburg, Pa., \$260; Geo. Westinghouse, New York, \$260; Chas. Stewart Smith, New York, \$260; Geo. Westinghouse, Pittsburg, Pitts nore, New Haven, Conn., \$1; Wincheste

Tributes From Subscribers. Among the contributions to the Lawton and received by Adjutant General Corbin yard of New York, which contribution, he aid, was made "in memory of my nephew, Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, killed in action in Negros, December 8, 1899." Following are extracts from other let-

Russell Hastings, Northampton, Mass. wife and children of such a hero : The wife and children of such a nero as ien. Lawton should be well cared for by he country and the people. I never knew he general, but I knew so many of his riends that he seemed quite near."

Chas. Stewart Smith, New York: "I hope the amount will grow large. Gen. Lawte was fortunate in his life and glorious his death. He died as a brave man and holdler might wish to die. To the count

TREASURY CHANGES.

Announcement of a Long List of Pro-

The following changes in the classified service of the Treasury Department are

Appointments on certification of civil service commission—Proctor L. Dougherty, Massachusetts, \$1.400, office supervising architect; Will S. Elliott, Georgia, \$660 treasurer's office; Sam'l W. Stratton, Illinois, \$3,000, United States coast and geo detic survey: Frank C Larimore Obto \$840, office supervising architect; John Anschutz, Missouri, \$840, office supervising

Promotions: Secretary's office—Edward Ambier, Virginia, \$720 to \$840. Office of auditor for the War Department -Mrs. Genevieve R. Conwell, Indiana, \$900

Office auditor for State and other departments—Jas. C. Crawford, Mississippi, \$900 to \$1,000; L. O. Robbins, New York, \$900 to

Office of the treasurer-Miss C. E. Mc Office of the treasurer—Miss C. E. Mc-Gowan, District of Columbia, \$720 to \$900; Wm. E. Sando, Pennsylvania, \$700 to \$720; Luman Carpenter, New York, \$600 to \$700. Bureau of navigation—Fred. Johnson, New York, \$600 to \$1,200; Austin Gray, Illinois, \$840 to \$900. Office of supervising architect—R. Ber-nard Talcott, District of Columbia, \$1000.

ce of supervising architect-R. Ber-Talcott, District of Columbia, \$1,900 Bureau of statistics-Karl L. Kimball,

District of Columbia, \$900 to \$1,000; E. W. Sleppy, Missouri, \$1,000 to \$1,200.
United States coast and geodetic survey—Geo, Hergesheimer, Pennsylvania, \$900 to \$1,000; R. H. Ford, District of Columbia, \$700 to \$1,000.
W. M. Conn, Tennessee, \$700 to \$1,000.

0 \$1,000. Office of controller of the treasury—Frank Office of controller of the treasury—Frank Kearney, Ohio, \$690 to \$720.

Office of internal revenue—John T. Bivins, Georgia, \$1.800 to \$2.500; S. B. Mercier, South Dakota, \$1.600 to \$1.800; Miss Anna Fallon, West Virginia, \$1,400 to \$1.600; Edwin M. Truell, Wisconsin, \$1,200 to \$1.400; David G. Cheesman, Ohio, \$1.200 to \$1.400; Mrs. N. L. Wayman, Virginia, \$1,000 to \$1.201.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. What It Cost for the Last Fiscal

Year.

The detailed statement of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, submitted to Congress, gives some interesting figures of the cost of the military establishment for one year. The quartermaster's department of the army spent \$81,124,243.11 within the year. Of this amount \$45,097,865.38 went for transpertation of the army and its supplies, and \$23,295,436.81 for clothing and camp equipage. Cavalry and artillery horses cost \$100, and "incidental expenses" were

246.92, and "incidental expenses" were \$2,146,292.81.

The medical department spent \$2,185,441.62.

The ordnance department's expenses were \$19,355,389.06, of which \$3,180,290.69 went for ammunition. The pay of the army cost \$85,508,721.41, and the total actual expenditures of the War Department, including work on rivers and harbors (\$16,082,347.63), amounted to \$231,595,088.56.

THEGROWING LAWTON FUND TO GET DELAGOA BAY

England Secures This Concession by a Secret Treaty.

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL PARTIES

The Report Comes From the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

DISCREDITED BY FRANCE

PARIS, December 28.-The publication by he Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin of the secretreaty between Germany, Portugal and Great Britain, providing for the partition of the Portuguese colonies, meets with no credence in official circles here. A foreign office official said to a representative of the Associated Press that their advices from Portugal and Germany left no doubt that the publication was largely invention. They ould not believe Portugal would sign o far-reaching and harmful to Portugal." Notwithstanding the denial of the French foreign office, it is believed in other quarers that an agreement between Great Britain and Germany may exist, outside of the prederstanding arrived at between them this year, as an outcome of the negotia-tions to build a telegraph line connecting Cape Town with Cairo.

Denied by Germany.

BERLIN, December 28.—A German offi-cial agency issued a statement last evening to the effect that the assertions of the Lokal Anzeiger were "arbitrary and erroneous guess-work." Official circles in Berlin describe the statements made as "quite inaccurate."

Ignored by British Officials. LONDON, December 28.—So many alleged disclosures of secret Delagoa Bay agreements have recently been submitted to the British foreign office that the officials have made it a rule neither to deny nor affirm them, and when questioned today regarding the statement of the Lokal Anzeiger the officials adhered to this rule. But a representative of the Associated Press gathered that the alleged disclosures were quite

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin comnents on the Lokal Anzeiger treaty statements as follows:
"When it is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic possessions, Goa and Damao, form enclaves of the province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger border on the fantastic."

Outline of the Treaty.

The New York Herald of today publishes the following from its correspondent at Berlin, under date of Wednesday: The Lokal Anzeiger tonight publishes the con-tents of the German-English-Portuguese secret treaty. This double treaty will have

secret treaty. This double treaty will have executive force as soon as the Swiss jurists, Messrs. Blaesi, Hensier and Goldau, have given a decision in the Delagoa arbitration. The decision, it is expected, will be given in January or February, and will probably be in favor of England, in which case Portugal must pay to England and America an indemnity of \$1,900,000\$ sterling. England obtained in 1801 from Portugal the right of pre-emption in Delagoa bay. The cession of Delagoa bay to England may therefore be expected in March next.

May Attack Delagoa.

It is possible that President Kruger may

In order to prevent any interference by France or Russia, England concluded a secret treaty with Germany regarding the complete partition of the Portuguese colonial possessions. Germany is to receive all Portugal's Asiatic possessions—that is to say, Timor, Goa, Damaio, Macao and Diu, with 29,000 square miles of territory and a million inhabitants.

million inhabitants.

Germany further receives in Africa all Portuguese territory north of Mozambique, except a strip of land three miles wide for Mr. Cecil Rhodes' trans-African railway. For this the German government will pay Portugal 25,000,000 marks.

Portugal Assents.

What surprises me in the statement of he Lokal Anzeiger is that it refers to Asia, when I have been repeatedly assured at the foreign office that the treaty only efers to Africa and did not refer to Asia. It must, however, he remembered that the Lokal Anzeiger was in a position to pub-ish the Samoa treaty twenty-four hours before the official publication took place. England receives the remaining African possessions of Portugal, which contain two million square kilometers and have thirteen million inhabitants.

million inhabitants.

The consent of Portugal to this arrangement has already been obtained in prin-The Lokal Anzeiger declares it has news

from such a possible. Coveted by England for Years.

The Herald article continues: That Great Britain would ultimately become the pos-sessor of Delagoa Bay has long been expected. It has been known for some years that negotiations for the transfer have, with more or less secrecy, been carried on beween Portugal and Great Britain for the ransfer. Various domestic political coniderations have deterred Portugal from parting with one of her most valuable pos-sessions. It would not be surprising if Great Britain, under stress of present cir-cumstances, acted upon the negotiations of the last few years and pressed for the ex-ecution of the understanding between the two countries.

ecution of the understanding between the two countries.

The present town of Lorenzo Marquez, not infrequently termed Delagoa Bay, dates only from 1867. It is built on the site of an old village named in honor of the navigator who, in 1544, planted the first Portuguese factories there. The harbor has been compared with two of the finest in the world, Rio and Sydney, and properly developed it would become the maritime port of the whole of the basin of the Limpopo river and of the states occupying the plateau of South Africa. Great Britain from 1820 onward disputed the claims of Portugal to the ownership of Delagoa bay, and based its ward disputed the claims of Fortugal to the ownership of Delagoa bay, and based its own claims upon an occupation by the Dutch, of which the reversion fell to her, Capt. Owens, carrying out surveys, in 1823, obtained a concession from the native chiefs concerned in its shores.

concerned in its shores Referred to Arbitrators

The dispute was ultimately referred to the arbitration of the president of the French republic, Marshal MacMahon, whose award in 1875 was given in favor of Por-tugal. Britain, however, did not relintugal. Britain, however, did not relinquish her alms, and she consoled herself for the loss of the actual ownership by obtaining a right of pre-emption under the Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 1891.

Under this instrument Great Britain and Portugal agreed that in the event of "one of the two powers proposing to part with any of the territories to the south of the Zambest the other shall be recognized as possessing a referential right to the territories in question or any portion of them." This is held to give to Great Britain the right of pre-emption whenever Portugal is in such financial straits as to need to sell her rights in the bay. She was said to be in such difficulties last year and only domes-

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS. Lists of Those Receiving to Be

Published Saturday.

The Star will publish Saturday lists of those receiving and not receiving New Year day. Persons desiring to announce that they will or will not receive Monday can do so without charge by sending notices to The Star any time prior to 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The notices should contain only the announcement that there will or will not be a reception and the names and addresses. Every notice must be properly authenticated to insure publication.

tic political considerations in Lisbon then prevented her acting upon the agreement. The United States Concerned.

American connection with Delagoa Bay is more or less accidental. In 1883 Colonel McMurdo, an American citizen, obtained from the Portuguese government a concession for the construction of a railway from Lorenzo Marquez to

of a railway from Lorenzo Marquez to Komatipoort, on the Transvaal border, and some four years later he formed a company to build the line. Colonel McMurdo died before the railway was completed, and the Portuguese took advantage of a technical breach of the contract, in the non-completion of the line, to cancel the concession and confiscate the railway, on June 24, 1889. The shareholders naturally enough objected to the forcible seizure of their property, and it is their claim upon which the Swiss court is now expected to render a decision.

The Proposed Division. The partition said to have been agreed upon is as follows:

For Germany.

Name and location.

Cape Verde Islands, West Africa.

Guinea, West Africa.

Princess and St. Thomas Islands,
West Africa.

Goa, India, west coast.

Damain and Du Islands, India,
west coast.

Timor, etc., Malay Arabid.
Macao, Chine west coast. 168
Timor, etc., Malay Archipelago. 7,458
Macae, China, Canton river. 4

For England. Nothing Known Here About It.

Nothing is known here of the reported in-tention of Great Britain and Germany to partition Portuguese East Africa between them, Great Britain taking the country around Delagoa Bay and southward and Germany the northern half of the territory, which adjoins the German East African possessions. The officials here attach no credence to the story, because, as they no credence to the story, because, as they point out, a movement of that kind, disturbing the balance of power in South Africa, would almost certainly lead to serious complications between the principals and the other powers of Europe. Moreover, the old rumor of a secret treaty between England and Portugal, whereby the former might, for a proper consideration, possess itself of Delagoa Bay whenever the place is needed for military purposes, has aiways been credited to some extent here, and if such a treaty really exists there would be no need for Germany's participation, as reported. tion, as reported.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON. apt. Newcomer Formally Assigned to

Assist the Engineer Commissioner. The order assigning Capt. Henry C. Newcomer, corps of engineers, to duty as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District was promulgated at the War Department today. Capt. Newcomer was low declare war on Portugal and attack engineer of the sixteenth light house district, and as the light house

der the Treasury Department, his detachment from that duty was delayed until it had been officially ascertained that such action was entirely agreeable to the Secretary of the Treasury. At the same time Capt. Charles L. Potter, corps of engineers, who has just returned from the Philippines, was assigned to duty as engineer of the sixteenth light house district. Capt. Newcomer's orders are as follows: WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 26, 1899.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 26, 1899.
By direction of the President and under the provisions of the act of Congress ap-proved June 11, 1878, as amended by the proved June 11, 1878, as amended by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1894, Capt. Henry C. Newcomer, corps of engineers, U. S. A., upon being relieved from his duties at Memphis, Tenn., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for duty as an assistant. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War. Secretary of War.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK.

Why Secretary Gage Placed Internal

Revenue Receipts With It Threats of a congressional investigation into his action in selecting the National City Bank of New York as distributing agent of internal revenue receipts among depository banks has caused Secretary Gage to come out and openly court an investigation. While there is thought to be little likelihood of such an investigation, friends of Secretary Gage hope that one will be ordered, and declare that it will place several yellow newspapers and states-

will be ordered, and declare that it will place several yellow newspapers and statesmen in a ridiculous light.

Secretary Gage explains that the National City Bank was selected as the distributing agency for the reason that on the morning after his announcement of an intention to increase deposits, that bank put up \$4,000,000 in bonds with the New York subtreasurer, sufficient security for the internal revenue receipts deposited for a period of four or five days. Something of this kind had to be done, for under the law, money once paid into the treasury or subtreasury could not be taken out again and deposited in banks. The internal revenue receipts must be deposited in some bank which can afford security for the government's money. The National City Bank was the only institution having the means which early came forward with an offer. The bank, the Secretary says, gets nothing for its trouble. It is obliged to keep the books and attend to the distribution. Each day the National City Bank telegraphs Secretary Gage the amount of the internal revenue receipts deposited. He then directs the apportionment of the meney, giving to each bank the share it is entitled to.

Personal Mention. Dr. Alan Weeks of the revenue cutter

Manning is visiting his uncle, Capt. Shoe-maker, chief of the revenue cutter service, 1303 Yale street. Dr. Weeks will soon join his ship for her long voyage from New York to San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan.
Rev. W. A. Atkinson of Caldwell, Ohio, is the guest of Representative J. M. Dalzell at 2311 Pennsylvania avenue.

Guest of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Smith entertained Sir Henry Irving at luncheon today at his residence, 1774 Massachusetts avenue. Covers were laid for sixteen, including Secre taries Hay, Gage, Root, Long, Hitchcock and Wilson, Senators Lodge, Elkins and Burrows, Gen. Corbin, Mr. Wayne Mac-Veagh, Mr. Wm. A. Maury and Mr. Bram Stoker.

No Data at Hand Regarding Seizure of American Flour.

INSTRUCTIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Consular Agent at Delagoa Bay to Gather Information.

A COMPLEX PROBLEM

with the seizure of American flour by British warships off the coast of Portugues East Africa has been confided to the United States consular agent at Lorenze Marques. That officer was selected by Mr. Hollis to look after the affairs of the United States consulate at Lorenzo Marques dur-ing the time he, Mr. Hollis, is discharging the duty of United States consul at Preto ria. Mr. Hollis has reported to the Statthoroughly capable official and may rusted to look after American interes Under the instructions sent to him by Secretary Hay yesterday he will ascertain a of the facts connected with the seizure the flour, and particularly the names of the persons to whom the flour was con signed, and the actual ownership of th

State Department Has No Facts. The Department of State is determine to do everything proper to maintain Amer ican rights in the matter of neutral trad in this case. But so far, the departmen is in absolute ignorance of many essentia facts regarding the seizures, and cannproceed to make any complaint until it has made sure of its ground.

It does not even know that all of the flou was seized, as was at first reported, and there is reason to believe that in the case of at least one consignment the flour was not seized, but was simply diverted to an-other port than Lorenzo Marques, and there left subject to the disposition of its owners.

wners.
Although this may also be a breach o Although this may also be a breach of neutral privilege, it presents a different case entirely from a seizure outright.

To determine with accuracy all of the elements necessary to the preparation of a protest against a seizure of the kind reported necessarily consumes much time, and the State Department, following the usual course, cannot be expected to act otherwise than in the line indicated.

Our Course During Spanish War. During out late war with Spain where

seizure was made by our warships of erchant vessel laden with supplies intend ed for Spanish ports we politely informed foreign powers which undertook to protest that they would be obliged to wait the usual and regular action of our prize courts Thus when a French ship was towed into Charleston, notwithstanding the representation made by the French government our government insisted on carrying out al of the routine proceedings of a prize trial.

In one of the cases growing out of that particular seizure it was nearly two years before the parties claiming to be aggrieved by the seizure and detention of the ship obtained a final decision of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States.

*Complex Problem. Yet this case was simplicity itself, com-pared with the legal problems presented in the stoppage of a British merchant ship by a British man-of-war, and the search of a neutral carge for contraband of war.

These facts are set out by the officials of the State Department as an explanation of the reasor why the department has so far not yielded to the clamor of a certain element for ill-considered and hasty act the case of these reported scizures off De agoa bay

The Vessels Seized.

The press reports indicated that the ships seized were the British vessels Beatric and Mashona and the Maria, flying the flag of Holland. All three carried consignment of flour and other provisions belonging t Americans and consigned to firms in Del agoa bay. Officers of the British cruise making the seizure claimed that the pro-visions were for the Boers, and therefore ontraband.

TO CALL ON THE PRESIDENT. Order for Assembling January 1 Is-sued by Gen. Miles.

Upon instructions from the Secretary War Major General Miles has issued the following order to the army in regard to the President's New Year day reception: "Officers of the army in this city and a Washington barracks and at Fort Myer will assemble in full uniform at the office of the major general commanding on Monday. January 1, 1900, not later than 11:25 o'clock a.m., and proceed thence to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President of the United States. The officers of the District of Columbia National Guard are invited to assemble in the order named

"The formation will be made, under direction of the adjutant general, in the following order:

"I. Officers on the active list, according to corps and regiment, as given in the army register.

register.
"2. Officers on the retired list, in the order of corps and regiment to which they formerly belonged." RETIRED AS REAR ADMIRAL.

Capt. White Had an Active Service o Over Thirty-Three Years.

With the approval of the President, Capt Edwin White, recently examined for retirement, has been placed on the retired list of the navy with the rank of rear admiral of the junior grade. Admiral White is a native of Ohio. He entered the navy n November, 1861, and served through the war of the rebellion. He reached the grade of captain in December, 1898, and his last service was in command of the cruiser Philadelphia on the Pacific station. His active service covered a period of over thirty-three years, of which seventeen years were spent at sea.

Army Orders. First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, ir., as

sistant surgeon, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and or dered to West Point, N. Y., for duty at the United States Military Academy, Capt. J. D. Poindexter, assistant surgeon

U. S. A., has been ordered from San Fran cisco to Fort Reno, Cal., to relieve First Lieut. Walter Cox, assistant surgeon, who is ordered to San Francisco for assignment to duty.

Upon his own application, First Lieu
Asa T. Abbott, U. S. A., has been detaile Asa T. Abbott, U. S. A., has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission (Shattuck School) Fairbulk Mrs.

School), Fairbault, Minn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Lyon, Ir., U. S. A., now at Williamsport, Pa., has been relieved from further duty in Cuba, and upon expiration of his present leave, is to report in this city to the surgeon general of the army, for further instructions. School), Fairbault, Minn.

WAITING FOR FACTS PLAGUE IN HONOLULU

Fearful Disease Raging in Capital of Hawaiian Islands.

Disease Was Brought in From One of the Infected Ports of

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.-The irmy transports Centennial and Newpor which arrived here last night from Manila via Honolulu, bring the starding news the he bubonic plague is raging in the capita city of the Hawalian Islands. It is undertood that the scourge was brought into

Honolulu by vessels from one of the in-fected ports of China. feeted ports of China. The administration of Honolulu is upon a very modern and scientific basis; Americans are in charge, and the probability is that the plague will not spread outside of the Asiatic quarters of the city.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, December 28.—A passenger who arrived here from Noumea. New Caledonia, where the plague is raging, on board the steamer Australian, has been quarantined, and eight others have been placed under surveillance.

DEATM OF MISS MARY BAER.

Resident of Frederick, Md., Noted for so led Dispatch to The Evening Star. FREDERICK, Md., December 28.-Miss Mary Baer, one of the most highly respect-ed ladies of Frederick, was found dead by

ening at her residence in this city. Miss Baer was one of the most indefati-table church workers, and for the last fty years had been engaged in charitable ork among the poor of Frederick.

er sister, sitting in her rocking chair, last

The remains of Mr. Frank Harman, who was run over and killed by a street car in Baltimore Saturday night last, and the emains of his mother, Mrs. Mary Harman, who died from the effect of the shock of fer son's death, were brought to Frederick yesterday and interred at Mt. Olivet ceme-tery. Services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Dr. Kohlman, assisted by Rev. Mr. Stevenson of Baltimore.

PROSPECT OF STATEHOOD. Arizona and New Mexico Expect Ad-mission to Union.

PHOENIX, Ariz., December 28.-Senator eorge L. Shoup, chairman of the Senate emmittee on territories; Senator C. D. Plark, Wyoming; Binger Hermann, com er general of the land office, and Gen. F. K. Ainsworth, in charge of pension rds in the War Department, in comany with Gov. Murphy, have arrived in nix, after visiting various towns in New Mexico and northern Arizona to ac aint themselves with the qualifications of the two territories for becoming states.
At a reception the visitors expressed themselves as surprised by the wonderful resources of Arizona and declared strongly in favor of admitting both Arizona and New Mexico.

DEATH OF CHARLES E. PIKE. He Was One of the Founders of the

Republican Party. ST. PAUL, Minn., December 28.-Chas. E. Pike died late last night at his residence n this city.

Chas. E. Pike was a lawyer and practiced in Maine, Massachusetts and Wiscon sin for many years. In early life he was one of the first Free Soilers and one of the founders of the republican party in Massachusetts. In 1844, while member of the Maine legislature, he wrote the resoluwhich, according to the custom of that time, brought before the people the name of Taylor for the presidency. Later he was one of the group of the first republicans in Massachusetts legislature. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin and founded the Oshkosh Northwestern, which, during the war, was a radical supporter of Lincoln. In 1885 he was appointed solicitor of the internal revenue department and assistant attorney general of the United States.

BIG ATTENDANCE AT MEMPHIS.

outhern Educational Association Convention in Business Session. MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 28.-The convention of the Southern Educational Association began its business session, three meetings being held simultaneously, Fully one thousand delegates are in attendance.

Miss Mary McCulloch of St. Louis, president of the kindergarten department of the southern educational department, delivered an address this afternoon. Among the speakers at the morning sessions were Dr. G. W. Ward of the University of Maryland, Dr. A. Marshall Elliott of Johns Hop-kins University, Dr. J. C. Jones of the University of Missouri, Dr. A. S. Downing of the Teachers' Training School, New York; Mrs. W. B. Robertson of St. Louis and Dr. Chas. W. Dabney of the University of Tennessae

NOT AT SIERRA LEONE.

False Report Regarding the Use of the Montgomery. Inquiry at the Navy Department into the published report that Senator Mason had

been advised by an officer aboard the U. S. S. Montgomery that that ship was doing guard duty for the British government at Sierra Leone, Africa, develops the fact tha the Montgomery is at this moment, and has been for some time past, at Buenos Ayres, distant by about 4,000 miles by the shortest route from Sierra Leone. Moreover, it is said at the Navy Department that so far as the records show no American warship has visited Sierra Leone since the appear ance there of the old Essex ton years ago. It is surmised at the Navy Departmen that the report grew out of the effort to have Admiral Schley's squadron sent to South Africa. The admiral has just arrived at Buenos Ayres on the Chicago, and it is possible that news of his wish to go to South Africa, long preceding his arrivel on esible that news of his wish to go to oth Africa, long preceding his arrival on the south Atlantic station, was distorted into this report of the Montgomery's presence in Sterra Lcone. It is said at the Navy Department that no further instructions relative to his future movements have been sent to Admiral Schley, and it is intimated that none will be sent unless he should apply for them, and he will be left to move his ships about on the coast of South America at his own discretion, taking care, however, to keep them away from the coast of Africa. The Late Major Armstrong.

Maj. Frank C. Armstrong, who lost his

life in the Fhilippines, and whose remains are to be brought home on the troopship Thomas with those of Gen. Lawton and Maj. Logan, was a surgeon in the volunteer establishment, attached to the 32d Infantry. He was a native of Kansas, and served creditably in the Philippines with the 21st Kansas Infantry prior to his ap-pointment as surgeon of the \$2d Infantry. Movements of Naval Vessels

and the Stranger at Pensacola.

An advertisement inserted only one time, in Saturday's issue, at a cost to the advertiser of 19 cents, brought two hundred and

THE STAR AS A BUSINESS BRINGER.

thirty-eight responses! Is any better evidence than this necessary to illustrate the value of The Star as an advertising medium?

British Forces in South Africa Doing Little Work.

BOERS CONTINUE TO INTRENCH

risons Say All is Well.

LONDON, December 28.-In view of the pparent supineness of the British comanders in preventing the daily strengthening and extending of the Boer position along the Tugela and Modder rivers, which are now considered to be practically imregnable, many experts here are coming o the conclusion that the British have given up the idea of carrying these postons by assault, and will await the transport and cavalry required to give their orces the necessary mobility, when they ope to be in a position to besiege the Boers in their respective plevnas, while General Roberts carries out the original plan of campaign, that of advancing straight north on Blocmfontein, the other

generals detaching sumicient mobile troop to reach their goals by circuitous routes. There is nothing in the official or best idependent reports to indicate that the energiaered garrisons are in any special trains calling for immediate relief. The atest advices from Kimbertey, where a bortage is must reared, report plenty of odd.

Indian Princes Offer to Fight.

An interesting feature of today's news is patrictly effers of service from Indian princes. The Nizam of Hyderabad, replyng to a toast proposed by Lord Curzon, the iceroy, at a banquet in Calcutta last ever ng, said the premiest title he posses was that of being the queen's faithful ally, adding that his purse, his army and his sword were ever at her disposal.

The Maharajah of Gwaltor has asked permission to serve on Gon. Roberts' staff and has offered to send troops, horses and a transport to south airca.

The government of transce has accounted.

transport to South Althea.

The government of France has appointed apt. Demang, military attache at the oer heanquarters.

Many Cretans in Athens are offering then
rvices to the British consul for the war n South Africa

Latest From Ladysmith. The latest independent news from Lady mith says: The field fortifications would now withtand any organized attack the enemy is ikely to deliver. There are sufficient food tuffs for two months. The question of forage might be troublesome, but since the rains there has been some grazing within the British lines. There is no horse sick-

ness.

The casualties caused by our shell fire are increasing, and the Boers are reported to be becoming nervous. They fear night sorties and constantly open a heavy fusillade on an imaginary attack."

The German officials have promptly stopped the Boers from recruiting in Damaraiand. Neither men nor horses are permitted to cross the border.

Official Dispatch From Cape Town.

The war office has received the following rom Cape Town, dated Wednerday, De ember 27:

"Methuen reports as follows: 'At 9:30 yesterday evening the Boers on the south side of Magersfontetu opened a very heavy fire for some time. This morning the naval brigade fired at the

morning the naval brigade fired at the enemy at the west part of Magerefontein. The cavalry brigade is recommotering in a northeasterly direction.

"Lieutenant Masters has made an extended reconnaissance westward and morthward of Enslein, and reports all well. The farmers were glad to see our men. They were suffering from want of food.

"I have established a market here, where I can nurchase fresh milk and very ables. I can purchase fresh milk and veg-tables selling to the farmers tea and other arti-cles which they cannot otherwise pur-

'Heavy rain fell last night.' and French report no change in Baden Poweil reports all well Decem

Buller to Stay in Natal. CAPE TOWN, December 23 .- Colonel Otter, commanding the Canadian contingent of troops, is to join the staff of General Buller, all the members of which are pro-ceeding to Natal, indicating that General Buller's sphere will shortly be confined to

Natal. A man named Green, a former sergeant A man named Green, a former sergeant major of the British balloon department, is among the Boer prisoners captured at Magersfontein. Green, who deserted from Aldershot in 1893, admitted that he had been some time in the service of the Boers and had instructed them in trenching. He says there were 23,000 Boers at Magerstontein, 21,000 of whom were engaged the day of the battle. The Boer losses, he also asserts were very heavy, the trenches being full of dead.

Green further declares that if the attack

full of dead.

Green further declares that if the attack had been pressed the Boers would have yielded. He says the Boer horses have to be taken to the Modder river, as water is so scarce at Magersfontela.

WILL HURT BRITISH TRADE

Impressment of Atlantic Liners Gives Germany an Opening. PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Charles H. Cramp, in speaking of the extensive shipping facilities which England is em-

ploying in the conduct of its South Africa war, said: "No war in the history of Europe has ever used so much of the great transportation facilities of the ocean. Today practically every fast transatlantic liner in the merchant marine service of England has been impressed into the transport service. been impressed into the transport service, and the effect will be most marked in the carrying trade of that country, Germany is already securing a profitable foothold in transatlantic navigation, and she will maintain it for years to come. A sudden termination of the war would not result in the immediate return of these vessels to their former avocations.

"Some of them may be lost, others will be used for different purposes and still others will have become obsolete. Germany's merchant marine is assuming large proportions and her ocean-carrying trade is increasing

and her ocean-carrying trade is increasing rapidly. She will leave no stone unturned to take advantage of the present situation, which will prove beneficial to her intercets. Boer Sympathizers Arrested.

DURBAN, Natal, Wednesday, December

27.-A German farmer, named Stacke, and the Rev. Mr. Hartes, director of the Han-

overlan Missions In Natal, have been arrested and imprisoned at Estcourt on the charge of ailing the Boers. They both claim the protection of Germany.

Civil War in New Gainea. VICTORIA, B. C., December 28.-News has been received by the steamer Aorangi of a bloody civil war that has been raging among the natives of Kiriwani, New

The Navy Department has been inform Guinea. In the fighting the head chief was defeated, and eleven villages in all wore de-stroyed with heavy slaughter. that the Machias has arrived at Macoris

WAITING FOR "BOBS"

Reports From Beleaguered Gar-

DISPATCH FROM METHUEN